

7/12/77

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	From Brzezinski to The President (13 pp.) re: w/attach. B-1 Bomber/ enclosed in Hutcheson to Moore 7/12/77 <i>opened 7/16/96</i>	7/12/77	A
memo	From Bell to The President (2 pp.) <i>sanitized 1/29/13</i>	Undated	A
letter	From The President to Senator Stennis (8 pp.) re: enhanced radiation weapons /enclosed in Hutcheson to Moore and Brzezinski 7/12/79	7/12/77	A
memo	From Hugh Carter to The President (1 page) re: White House Emergency Procedures/ enclosed in Hutcheson to Hugh Carter 7/27/77 <i>opened 1/29/13</i>	7/11/77	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec. -Pres. Hand-writing File 7/12/77 Box 37

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - July 12, 1977

7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

8:00 Breakfast with Congressional Leaders.
(60 min.) (Mr. Frank Moore) -First Floor Private Dining Room.

9:15 Meeting with Privacy Protection Study Commission.
(15 min.) (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat) - The Cabinet Room.

10:00 Meeting with Republican Group from the
(60 min.) House of Representatives. (Mr. Frank Moore).
The State Dining Room.

11:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:30 Vice President Walter F. Mondale,
Admiral Stansfield Turner, and
Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - Oval Office.

12:00 Lunch with Mr. Morris Dees - The Oval Office.
(30 min.)

2:30 News Conference. (Mr. Jody Powell).
* Room 450, EOB.

3:45 Meeting with Chairman Kenneth Curtis,
(20 min.) Mr. Paul Sullivan, Mr. Frank Moore and
Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Oval Office.

4:00 Mr. A. D. Frazier - The Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: AMENDMENTS TO REDUCE
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1978

*Original delivered by
Bob Lindley*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President

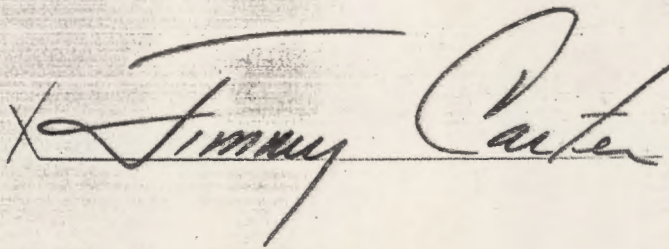
of the Senate

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider amendments reducing the request for appropriations for the fiscal year 1978 by the amount of \$1,017,400,000 for the Department of Defense - Military.

The details of these proposals are contained in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "C" for "Carter". There is a small "X" mark to the left of the first name.

Enclosures

July 11th
5:35 PM

OMB wishes to transmit this Budget Amendment
on the B-1 bomber on Tuesday, July 12th.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bert Lance

SUBJECT: Proposed 1978 Budget Amendments for the Department
of Defense - Military

Attached for your approval are amendments to the 1978 budget for the Department of Defense - Military, reflecting your recent decision on the B-1 bomber.

Purpose/Discussion

- The proposed decreases of \$1,466.4 million are related to your decision on B-1 bomber production and include \$35 million for termination of the short range attack missile (SRAM-B) air-to-ground missile system.

- Proposed increases of \$449 million include: \$235.4 million to accelerate the two air-launched cruise missile programs; \$90 million for a demonstration test program for a new cruise missile carrier; and \$123.6 million for improvements in the existing strategic bomber force and the associated early warning systems.

The initial operational capability of cruise missile systems has been accelerated as follows:

- Tomahawk air launched cruise missile initial operational capability has been advanced to July 1979 from July 1980.

- Air Force air launched cruise missile (ALCM) initial operational capability has been advanced to July 1980 from July 1981.

- The new cruise missile carrier has a March 1981 initial operational capability.

This acceleration will lead to simultaneous development, testing and production of both cruise missiles. Because this concurrency increases the risk of successful initial deployment of these systems and because these schedules have been rapidly developed in conjunction with this amendment, we should continue to monitor closely these programs.

Secretary Brown also proposes to eliminate the funding of \$7 million for two B-1 construction projects. Congressional action on the Military Construction Appropriation Bill has progressed to the point that it is not feasible to submit an amendment. Due to legislative rules, it is extremely unlikely that the conferees for the bill would approve the funding since the projects were not authorized. Therefore, it is not appropriate to include this reduction in our amendment.

Outlay Impact

<u>Without 1977 rescissions</u>	<u>Including 1977 rescissions</u>
1978: +\$105.4 million	-\$85.0 million
1979: -\$446.9 million	-\$585.8 million
1980: -\$403.2 million	-\$458.7 million

The proposed rescissions of 1977 B-1 funds will be transmitted to the Congress as a separate package.

Recommendation

That these amendments be transmitted to the Congress on July 12th, so that they may be considered by the Senate on July 12th, when they begin debate on the Defense Appropriation Bill.

Attachment



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

The President

The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1978 reducing that request in the amount of \$1,017,400,000 for the Department of Defense - Military. The details of these proposals are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed the proposals contained in this document and am satisfied that these requests are necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that these proposals be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY

1978 Budget Appendix Page	Heading	1978 Budget Request	1978 Amendments Pending H. Docs. 95-93 and 95-145	1978 Proposed Amendment	1978 Revised Request
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
232	Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies	\$2,985,400,000	\$ -9,500,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$2,979,300,000
PROCUREMENT					
248	Aircraft procurement, Air Force	8,651,900,000	-1,109,500,000	-1,398,400,000	6,144,000,000
249	Missile procurement, Air Force	1,909,100,000	-34,400,000	29,000,000	1,903,700,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION					
255	Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force	4,356,800,000	-158,000,000	333,600,000	4,532,400,000
256	Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense Agencies	772,900,000	-900,000	15,000,000	787,000,000

These proposals result from the President's decision not to procure the B-1 bomber and the associated SRAM-B air-to-ground missile. These reductions are partially offset by increased funds for accelerating the air-launched cruise missile programs, for a demonstration test program of a new cruise missile carrier, and for enhancing the capabilities of existing bombers.

Does not include
FBI-111



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 11, 1977

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bert Lance

BRL

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Recommendation

That these amendments be transmitted to the Congress on July 12th, so that they may be considered by the Senate on July 12th, when they begin debate on the Defense Appropriation Bill.

Attachment

~~SECRET~~

July 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ZEIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *s/DA for*

SUBJECT:

B-1 Decision: More FB-111's?

Harold Brown's budget revision on the B-1 includes \$20 million to reopen the production line on the FB-111. I strongly oppose such a move.

Reopening the FB-111 will make it appear as though you have second thoughts about not proceeding with a manned penetrating bomber. The aircraft itself is widely perceived to be a turkey. Harold Brown's own study on the B-1 demonstrated the inferiority of the FB-111. Indeed, that is one reason we only have 70 or so of them.

Your decision on the B-1 was clean and has brought more credit than any other national security decision you have made thus far. Starting up the FB-111 will look erratic and raise questions about our fundamental strategic policies.

Finally, if we go ahead and build our FB-111 inventory, we will have a devil of a time solving the Backfire problem in SALT, since in most external measures, the aircraft are similar -- the key difference being that the Soviets lack a tanker fleet and the organizational infrastructure for strategic intercontinental deployment of the Backfire. This crucial difference, however, may not wash politically, and we will deeply complicate our efforts to get SALT reductions if we produce more FB-111's.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6

PER *4/5/96 NLS HB* RE *MD-RLC-95-20*
BY *Qng* NARS DATE *6/7/96*



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Bo Cutter/Randy Jayne *RJ*
SUBJECT: B-1 Bomber Amendment

Secretary Brown has asked that we add to his B-1 amendment an additional \$20 million to provide initial tooling to recreate the FB-111 production line (built by General Dynamics, Fort Worth). While we have not received the formal DOD request as yet, we wanted to provide you with an analysis of the FB-111 issue.

DOD argues that the B-1 R&D program will atrophy over time, as will the subcontractor system needed to restart production at some later date. Harold feels the FB-111 standby would be a valuable hedge, and could allow us to produce aircraft faster and for less cost than for the B-1, particularly if we waited until 1980-81 to decide we needed more penetrating bombers.

As we see it, you have three options:

1. Provide \$20M for tooling for FB-111 production line (DOD request)

Pros -- Would allow us to build aircraft faster and at less cost than the B-1, and insures standby production capability even if the B-1 capability withers away. Brown estimates unit costs at \$25-30M (OMB believes this is quite optimistic in light of the major "startup" costs which would have to be amortized over a relatively small number of aircraft).

Cons -- One reason we developed a bomber in the late 1970's (the B-1) was that we concluded that those developed in the early 1960's (the FB-111) could not penetrate the Soviet defenses in the 1980's and 90's. We decided almost a decade ago that the FB-111's effectiveness did not warrant building more than the original buy of approximately 75,

2. Rather than creating a standby production capability, explore modification of existing F-111 fighter aircraft to the FB-111 bomber configuration,

Pros -- The existing three wings of fighter-version F-111's could be modified at much lower cost than that involved in reopening full scale production after so many years. The Air Force could be compensated plane for plane from ongoing production lines (F-15, F-16, or A-10), so as not to draw down our tactical fighter force.

Cons -- Would not give us an ongoing production capability for manned bombers, and could be almost as costly as the original FB-111 pricetag.

3. Do not "amend the amendment", go with B-1 R&D and major cruise missile programs in the original DOD plan.

Pros -- Reflects your original decision that cruise missile alternatives appear preferable to penetrating bombers in the outyears. Maintains a B-1 production option to the extent that R&D continues, and reflects the judgment that, while the B-1 should not now be produced, it remains the best penetrating bomber option available to us. Avoids confusing the nature of your B-1 decision by adding what may be viewed as an extraneous item to fund an aircraft -- the FB-111 which has a strongly negative public image.

Cons -- Risks leaving us with no production options for manned bombers in the 1980's if the B-1 production base dissolves to the extent that we cannot rebuild it for acceptable costs.

Recommendation

We feel the FB-111 issue turns on essentially non-strategic grounds. While we do not know what option Bert favors, we do know that he was initially supportive of Brown, and that Mahon and Wright have expressed to him strong support of the FB-111 plan. To the extent that the retooling issue may lead to B-1 type criticism (reincarnating an old and somewhat discredited aircraft in the ashes of the B-1), it is probably not a wise idea. To the degree that an FB-111 decision helps stave off those who feel that we must have some "new" manned bomber, then perhaps the Brown option has merit. In any case, the \$20M is a foot in the door, and would grow to hundreds of millions of dollars between now and 1981. We would foster yet another "A-7 type" lingering production line which would be difficult to close. (It took four years of long hard fighting to close the F-111 line in 1975). On balance, we do not think the \$20M tooling amendment is a good idea either militarily or politically, and favor Option 3.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

The President

The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1978 reducing that request in the amount of \$997,400,000 for the Department of Defense - Military. The details of these proposals are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed the proposals contained in this document and am satisfied that these requests are necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that these proposals be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,

Enclosure

*This letter recalled
by OMB*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY

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These proposals result from the President's decision not to procure the B-1 bomber and the associated SRAM-B air-to-ground missile. These reductions are partially offset by increased funds for accelerating the air-launched cruise missile programs, for a demonstration test program of a new cruise missile carrier, for enhancing the capabilities of existing bombers, and maintaining a production option for the FB-111 bomber.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President

of the Senate

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider amendments reducing the request for appropriations for the fiscal year 1978 by the amount of \$997,400,000 for the Department of Defense - Military.

The details of these proposals are contained in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Bert Lance
Bob Linder

RE: EXECUTIVE BRANCH REPORTS TO
CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
JACK WATSON

SUBJECT:

Executive Branch Reports to Congress

*Stu -
Prepare a letter for
me to Congress - acknow-
ledging need for account-
ability but urging joint
assessment & elimination
of outdated or unnecessary
reports -
Stu Jack J.C.*

As you requested, we are attaching a list of all reports that the Executive Branch is required by statute to send to Congress. (There is no need for you to read through the list.)

The list includes 1368 reports: 225 are made specifically by the President and EOP offices; 78 are originated by Cabinet-level departments and transmitted by the President; 39 are originated by heads of independent agencies and transmitted by the President; 650 are sent directly to Congress by Cabinet-level departments; 290 are from independent agencies reporting directly to Congress; 58 are from semi-independent boards; and 28 are from federally-chartered private corporations. Also, the head of each federal department and agency is required to send 19 separate annual reports to Congress.

*include
in
H*

In addition, approximately 500 recurring reports are prepared by the Executive Branch in response to informal Congressional inquiries. The General Accounting Office will provide us with an updated list of these non-statutory reports within the next few weeks.

Many of the reports are status reports of particular agencies or programs that must be sent to Congress every year; some are required only when certain situations arise, such as the introduction of U.S. troops abroad or the designation of a wild and scenic river; and some, such as the report on your decision on the Alaskan gas transportation system, are sent once.

We understand that GAO and Congress are interested in reducing the number of required reports and are planning to work with the agencies through congressional committees to streamline the process. They plan to begin work in the Fall.

Recommendation

We recommend that our staffs, along with OMB, assess the utility of these reports and prepare a memorandum for you with options for reductions.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

We further recommend that you ask each Cabinet Secretary and agency head to follow your lead and seek to reduce the number of required reports. Each should be encouraged to cooperate fully with any similar congressional effort.

We think it should be recognized at the outset, though, that Congress uses the reports as a means of following closely the Executive Branch's activities, and there will be some reluctance to reducing significantly the information flow.

~~SECRET~~ *df n/14/77*

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

C

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Griffin B. Bell
 Attorney General

By Frederick Baron

RE: NICHOLAS G. SHADRIN
 INTERNAL SECURITY -
 SOVIET UNION

I have previously informed you that Nicholas Shadrin
 [redacted] 25x1 who was kidnapped by the
 Soviets in Vienna, Austria, in December, 1975. The
 United States Government has been in contact with the
 Soviet government on several occasions in an attempt to
 arrange Mr. Shadrin's release. The Soviet government has
 refused to admit any knowledge of Shadrin's whereabouts.

Shadrin's wife employed an attorney to negotiate with
 an East German attorney in an attempt to determine her
 husband's whereabouts and arrange his release. She met
 personally with President Ford and received help in her
 negotiations with the East German attorney, but nothing of
 substance came from these private negotiations and they
 were broken off in June, 1977. The Department of Justice
 has, over the past year, authorized payment of over \$60,000
 in attorney's fees for Mrs. Shadrin.

On numerous occasions, Mrs. Shadrin has indicated a
 desire to publicize the facts surrounding her husband's
 situation. She has been dissuaded in the past by the FBI
 with the thought of the potential harm that publicity may
 bring to her husband.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY 6588
 Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

SANITIZED
 For 250 Project
 ESDN NLC 126-8-18-1-4
 BY RS 1/29/12

~~SECRET~~

Over the past month, the FBI received word from several reporters that they have information about the Shadrin case. The FBI persuaded them to refrain from immediate publication due to the potential for harm to Mr. Shadrin and the fact that once the story is public the Soviets will be even more reluctant to admit knowledge of Shadrin's whereabouts. However, I have been informed tonight that the Washington Post and possibly the Wall Street Journal will publish stories tomorrow about the case, alleging that the government has not made a sufficient effort to help Shadrin.

I have contacted the Department of State and the NSC to alert them to the imminent publication of this story so that they can summarize for you the attempts of the Carter Administration to solve the Shadrin matter through diplomatic channels.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Hugh Carter -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: OPAL Drill

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-9-18-2-

BY JCS NABA DATE 1/29/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1977

*Good
J*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT: OPAL Drill

The OPAL III Exercise with NEACP rendezvous conducted Saturday went well, and I thought you would be interested in the results. Pertinent times were:

0734	Drill initiated
0741:50	Helicopter landed on South Lawn
0749:43	Rendezvous with NEACP (NEACP's reaction time was not a part of this drill. It was prealerted and was waiting for us at the end of the runway.)
0753	NEACP airborne

Various communications tests were made during the trip to NEACP and aboard NEACP by the WHCA communicators who accompanied us. These included non-secure conference call tests, teletype tests, VHF radio tests and an Emergency Broadcast System test. Additionally, a drill was held deploying communications contingency teams to two hardened facilities.

Although the drills in total went quite well, we were able to find areas where improvement can be made and where changes need to be made to procedures. We will conduct more drills in the future to fine-tune our operation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Pac Project

EO 12812-126-8-18-2-2

BY: *ISS* NARA DATE: *1/29/13*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Midge Costanza
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Bert Lance

RE: SECRETARY MARSHALL'S MEMO ON
SUPPORTING THE ELIMINATION OF
MANDATORY RETIREMENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Immediate Action Requested

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
FRANK RAINES

Stu By D.L.

SUBJECT:

Secretary Marshall's Memo on
Supporting the Elimination of
Mandatory Retirement

Secretary Marshall has sent you a memorandum seeking approval of a statement to Congress supporting an amendment to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. The Act currently prohibits discrimination based on age for persons between the ages of 40 and 65. The amendment would increase the upper age limit to age 70. The principal effect of this change would be to eliminate most mandatory retirement requirements for public and private employers.

The House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities has approved a bill (H.R. 5383) which would raise the upper age limit for non-federal employees to age 70. The Act would apply to all federal employees over age 40 without an upper limit. The Labor Department would be directed to conduct a study of the feasibility of removing the upper limit for non-federal employees. The full Education and Labor Committee will be marking-up the bill tomorrow, Tuesday.

We have circulated the Labor proposal to the interested departments. There is a substantial division of opinion on whether the Administration should support the elimination of mandatory retirement at this time. Secretary Marshall would like you to approve his informing the Committee that the Administration supports the legislation.

The Proposal

Labor presents three arguments in favor of its position. First, many older people need to continue working because the social security benefit and other retirement payments, if any, may provide inadequate income on which to live. Second, there is medical evidence that involuntary retirement may have a detrimental effect on the mental and physical health of the worker. Third, is the basic civil rights argument that employment decisions should be made on individual merit and not on some arbitrary standard such as age.

Amending the Age Discrimination in Employment Act in the manner suggested by Labor would eliminate mandatory retirement indirectly by considering it to be age discrimination. It is not known just what additional areas of employment relations, besides mandatory retirement, would be affected by the change.

Agency Views

The views of interested agencies were solicited on the Labor proposal. There is, as noted above, a wide divergence of views.

The Commerce Department agrees with the Labor position, except that they suggest that the age limit be gradually raised to permit time for changes in employment practices, collective bargaining agreements and pension plans. Under the Commerce approach, changes in agreements would not generally be required, although future agreements would be covered.

OMB supports Labor. They comment, though, that eliminating mandatory retirement may increase the incidence of double-dipping; that there may be an adverse effect on the hiring of women, minorities and the young; and that an expansion of the covered age group might have a detrimental impact on Labor's enforcement of the statute as its resources are spread thin.

The Civil Service Commission supports the elimination of mandatory retirement in the main civil service system (they have so testified) but would do so by amending the retirement law rather than increasing the scope of the Age Discrimination Act. They would like an opportunity to study just what additional effects an expanded age discrimination law would have on various employee benefit programs. (A previous survey of agencies with separate retirement systems (such as the Foreign Service and law enforcement agencies) indicated that they opposed any elimination of their mandatory retirement provisions.)

HEW disagrees with the Labor recommendation and suggests that the Administration not endorse any elimination of mandatory retirement at this time. They believe that such a change would have a dramatic impact on every business, university and state and local government in the nation. They feel that it would also restrict the ability to operate the federal government efficiently. HEW suggests that the Pension Commission be directed to study the issue.

Treasury strongly disagrees with Labor. They believe that eliminating mandatory retirement would create friction between management and older employees, hinder upward mobility for young people, and produce costly litigation. The Secretary indicates that the bill would be inflationary and would impair the nation's foreign trade position. Its effect on the federal government would be "a disaster for efficiency, flexibility and responsiveness." They suggest as an alternative more jobs for the elderly, improved pensions, improved incentives to work for those receiving social security and retirement counseling.

The Council of Economic Advisers sees several economic implications in the legislation which require further study. They indicate that the proposal will be inflationary and involve substantial litigation. They find that the principal beneficiaries will be high paid workers who find it financially more rewarding to work than retire. They also find, although estimates are difficult, that Labor's figures indicate the proposal could result in an increase in unemployment of 0.3 percent.

Interest Group Views

The elimination of mandatory retirement is a high priority item with senior citizen groups and the House and Senate Select Committees on Aging. They view it as a matter of civil rights. Business groups are almost unanimously opposed because of the necessity of individual determinations of who is still able to work, and because of the possibility of litigation over each separation of an older person.

Organized labor would support expansion of the Age Discrimination Act if the Act's protections could be waived by individual collective bargaining agreements.

Analysis

Age discrimination legislation can have a wide-ranging effect on employment relationships. If the question is viewed as one of civil rights then perhaps the other impacts should be given little weight. From an economic and social perspective the proposal may well be fraught with untold intended and unintended consequences.

The immediate issue is whether the Administration should take a position on the pending legislation before the House Committee marks-up the bill, Tuesday. There will be other opportunities to take a position prior to floor action in the House and while the legislation is considered by the Senate.

Recommendation

We recommend that you not take a position on this legislation at this time. There will be other opportunities for the Administration to state its views after an analysis has been completed. We suggest that you ask the Labor Department to meet with the other interested departments and develop an analysis of what the consequences of the legislation might be. They should then present you the results of the study and the views of the various agencies after consideration of these results.

Decisions

- ☐ Approve the Labor Department Proposal
- ☒ Study the Proposal for Later Presentation (recommended)
- ☐ Oppose the Pending Legislation

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 5, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAY MARSHALL *RM.*
Secretary of Labor

SUBJECT: Pending Legislation to Amend the
Age Discrimination in Employment Act

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act extends to individuals between the ages of 40 and 65 the same broad employment protections that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act extends to minorities and women. The Act provides no protection for individuals 65 or older. This limitation has been severely criticized by the civil rights organizations representing older workers.

The initial decision to limit the Act's protection to individuals under age 65 was admittedly arbitrary and was based in large part on the fact that 65 is the most typical retirement age and is the age at which full social security benefits become available. It has become increasingly clear, however, that social security (particularly with a longer life span) is often inadequate to maintain older workers and their families at a decent standard of living, and that many workers do not have sufficient savings. The average annual social security payment for a retired worker (with a spouse) is \$4080, and the average annual payment from private pensions (which only 40% of retired workers receive) is \$2080 for men and \$970 for women. In addition, there is now substantial medical evidence that the involuntary retirement of individuals who are both willing and able to work has adverse physical and psychological effects. Finally, there is the basic civil rights issue that individuals should be judged on merit and not subjected to arbitrary forms of employment discrimination.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to remove the Act's upper age limit and to prohibit mandatory retirement unless based on disability or on some factor other than age.

It is the Department's position that there should be at least some change in the Act's maximum age limit. The present limit of 65 is unrealistic both in terms of people's physical and mental ability to work and, frequently, their financial need to work. It is quite clear that most workers are able to perform adequately above age 65 and that relatively few are not. (The Act permits age restrictions where the employer can show that age is a bona fide occupational requirement.) On the other hand, employers may have a legitimate concern over a system which would prohibit any automatic age for retirement and thus require the employer to make individual decisions in every case where the employee does not voluntarily retire once he or she is no longer able to perform at an adequate level.

In an effort to accommodate both these concerns, the Department prepared testimony recommending that the Act's age limit be immediately raised to 70 or 72 (which would eliminate an age limit that is demonstrably unrealistic in terms of ability and need) and that the Department undertake a study to determine whether or not there should be any limit and, if so, what that limit should be in terms of the average worker's ability to perform.

The prepared testimony was not delivered to Congress because of the decision to solicit your views prior to committing the Administration. The testimony has been rescheduled for July 13. In the meantime, however, the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities has unanimously approved a revised version of the original bills which is quite close to what we would have recommended. The proposed bill (H. R. 5383) would raise the upper age limit for non-federal employees to 70. It would also clearly prohibit forced retirements prior to age 70 even if such retirements are authorized by a pension plan. (The Department currently takes the position that pension plan provisions requiring retirement prior to age 65 are

without effect, but the courts have not always adhered to this interpretation.)

The Subcommittee's bill also removes the age limit entirely for federal employees (in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission) and, in addition, directs the Department to study the feasibility of eliminating any upper age limit for non-federal employees and to submit a report by January 1, 1979. A somewhat similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Javits.

We recommend that the Administration support the proposed bill insofar as it applies to the non-federal sector.

As already indicated, modern medicine enables people to experience good health longer than has been true in the past. Life expectancy (at birth) has increased from 59.7 years in 1930 to 71.9 years in 1974. Many people want and need to work after age 65. According to data collected by the Social Security Administration in its Survey of Newly Entitled Beneficiaries, 52% of the men receiving social security benefits at age 65 retired because of compulsory retirement and, of those, 56% did not want to retire; 34% of women aged 65 and over retired because of compulsory retirement and, of those, 50% did not want to retire.

The AFL-CIO supports the elimination of mandatory retirement and of any upper age limit in the Act. It recommends, however, that unions be allowed to agree to a fixed retirement age. This recommendation, which we do not support, reflects labor's traditional view that civil right legislation should not place any restrictions on the collective bargaining process. It is a view that has been repeatedly rejected by Congress. Moreover, since many unions, such as the Steelworkers, have generally refused to negotiate a mandatory retirement age, it is not likely that this kind of limitation on the union's bargaining power (which already exists up to age 65) would have any adverse affect on their ability to negotiate adequate retirement benefits.

The federal pension law also does not require any fixed age limit, nor would the elimination of mandatory retirement affect the continued operation of any pension plan which had an age limit. The pension would simply accrue at that point and no benefits would be paid until the employee retired.

The Chamber of Commerce takes the position that the Act's age limit allows older workers to leave the labor force without embarrassment or humiliation through adverse proceedings. It is difficult to accept this concern as a basis for excluding many other talented and able people just because some other older workers may no longer be as able. Moreover, even if the Chamber's argument has merit, 65 is too low an age at which to assume that large numbers of workers will no longer be able to perform effectively.

The other argument made by the Chamber is that mandatory retirement is needed to open up employment opportunities for other age groups in the work force. But the elimination of mandatory retirement would not have a significant impact on the size of the labor market. Using the data collected by the Social Security Administration, we would estimate (assuming that the resistance to retirement would remain the same at 68 as at 65) that there will be at most a 0.4% increase in the male labor force and a 0.2% increase in the female work force. Moreover, the continued employment of older workers would reduce the costs of retirement in terms of welfare and social security costs and in terms of a loss in potential productive capacity.

Finally, it should be noted that the objections raised by labor and the Chamber of Commerce were to a bill which would have removed the upper age limit altogether. They have substantially less merit after the Subcommittee's decision to limit the initial increase to age 70, pending further study by the Department.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Jim Fallows -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: July 21 Speech

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1977

*Include both -
9/11 edit #
decide -
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *Jin*

SUBJECT: July 21 Speech

You mentioned in your note that you wanted to emphasize East-West relations in this speech, but also include the Panama Canal. I respectfully suggest that you choose one or the other but not cover both. There are two reasons:

1) It will only hurt our efforts to sell the new Canal treaty if it takes on any East-West shading. That will make it easier for people like Reagan to complain about the loss of our strategic stronghold, etc. We might keep the issues logically separate in this speech, but it can't do us any good to have people hear the words "Russia" and "Panama Canal" in the same speech.

2) If you decide this is a good time to review East-West relations, I think the goal of the speech should be to show the overall coherence of your policy. To include a different, not-clearly-related issue can only detract from the impression of wholeness you want to create.

cc.: DR. BRZEZINSKI

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder*

RE: FINAL REPORT OF THE PRIVACY
PROTECTION STUDY COMMISSION

*Note: Original of report to
Stu Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*original of report
to SE*

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
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<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
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<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SIEGEL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	WELLS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE

PRIVACY PROTECTION STUDY COMMISSION

2120 L Street, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20506

David F. Linowes, Chairman
Willis H. Ware, Vice Chairman
William O. Bailey
William B. Dickinson
Hon. Barry M. Goldwater, Jr.
Hon. Edward I. Koch
Robert J. Tennesen

Carole W. Parsons
Executive Director
Ronald L. Plesser
General Counsel

July 12, 1977

*John - Let's
do what we can
to implement this
report. Have
someone advise me -*

J

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to transmit to you the Final Report of the Privacy Protection Study Commission.

Created by the Privacy Act of 1974, the Commission has devoted the past two years to examining individual privacy rights and record-keeping practices in many environments. Although the private sector has been emphasized in our inquiry, we also attempted to assess the effectiveness of protections for personal privacy in the public sector, including the Privacy Act of 1974 as it applies to the Federal government.

In our efforts, we have sought to examine and balance the interests of individuals, record-keeping institutions, and society as a whole. We believe that this report of findings and recommendations could serve to strengthen this balance, while giving particular attention to the individual's role in controlling information about himself in a democratic society. If adopted, we believe these recommendations which are designed to safeguard a person's right to be fairly treated and to be spared unwarranted intrusion would buttress a vital human right of every American — his right to personal privacy.

For all of us, participation in the work of the Commission has been a challenging and stimulating opportunity to serve our Nation. We appreciate having this privilege.

Respectfully submitted,

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

David F. Linowes
David F. Linowes
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jody Powell *JP*

I believe that the Russian public statements are designed to pressure us.

We should not help them by claiming that things are going well in private talks. All they do is deny it, ~~and~~ it makes us look foolish and gives them more leverage.

Our posture should be that we are dedicated to cooperation and will continue to be so. We will continue to suggest, explore and bargain in good faith.

If despite our best efforts there is a deterioration -- let the world know that the fault does not lie at our door.

*I would like to see you
give a short summary statement
on U.S. - U.S.S.R. relations similar to
that attached.
JP*

7/12/77

I THINK IT IS VERY CLEAR THAT ~~LETTER~~ AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND U.S. ARE SEEN TO BE MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS, OR THEY WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

OUR RECORD IS CLEAR -- ~~AGAIN AND AGAIN~~ WE HAVE ^{repeatedly} OFFERED NEW SUGGESTIONS FOR A MORE PEACEFUL AND MORE SECURE WORLD FOR ALL PEOPLE. WE WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE AND EXPLORE THESE EFFORTS.

OUR STATEMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS LEADERSHIP HAVE BEEN MODERATE AND RESTRAINED. WE DO NOT SEEK CONFRONTATION NOR DO WE SEEK TO THREATEN THE VITAL INTERESTS OF ANY NATION.

WE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO REASSURE THE SOVIET UNION THAT OUR GOAL IS COOPERATION WHENEVER POSSIBLE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME LETTING THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING OF OUR ABILITY TO COMPETE EFFECTIVELY WHEN COOPERATION IS NOT POSSIBLE.

THE UNITED STATES IS STILL HOPEFUL THAT AGREEMENTS CAN BE REACHED IN MANY AREAS THAT WILL BENEFIT BOTH NATIONS AND INDEED THE ENTIRE WORLD. SHOULD THAT HOPE NOT BECOME A REALITY -- THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY AND INDEED OF THE WORLD ^{CAN BE SURE} ~~SHOULD KNOW~~ THAT IT WILL NOT BE DUE TO ANY LACK OF EFFORT, INITIATIVE AND GOOD FAITH ON OUR PART.

~~too strong~~ ← this graph may be too strong.

PRESS CONFERENCE QUESTIONS JULY 12

From
DRUMMOND

This is something Bill Drummond does for me each morning. You may wish to scan briefly. JLP

1. HAVE YOU DECIDED TO RECOMMEND PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON WEAPONS? DOES THE FACT THAT YOU FIRST HEARD ABOUT NEUTRON WEAPONS FROM NEWS STORIES INDICATE THAT YOUR NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER WAS LAX IN KEEPING YOU INFORMED?

2. IS THE ADMINISTRATION'S DECISION TO BACK A LABOR-LAW REFORM PACKAGE A CONCESSION TO THE AFL-CIO and OTHER LABOR GROUPS WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTRANGED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE? WHAT ARE THE PROVISIONS OF THE PACKAGE?

3. WHAT STEPS DO YOU PLAN TO TAKE NOW IN LIGHT OF THE SENATE VOTE TO CONTINUE THE CLINCH RIVER FAST BREEDER REACTOR? DO YOU THINK THE SENATE'S REFUSAL TO KILL THE PROJECT IS A MAJOR SETBACK?

4. RECENTLY AN ARTICLE IN PRAVDA CONDEMNED YOUR CRUISE MISSILE DECISION AS A BLOW TO DETENTE. WITH YOUR REPORTED DECISION TO GO AHEAD WITH THE NEUTRON BOMB, DO YOU THINK THAT YOU ARE ALARMING RUSSIAN POLICY MAKERS AND FORCING THEM INTO A DANGEROUSLY INSECURE FRAME OF MIND?

5. THE REPORT THAT YOU GAVE THE SENATE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE SUBCOMMITTEE APPEARS TO WATER DOWN YOUR COMMITMENT TO CURBING OUR ROLE IN FOREIGN ARMS SALES. IS THIS THE CASE?

page 2

6. HOW DO YOU RECONCILE THE SALE TO THE SHAH OF IRAN OF THE AWACS SYSTEM WITH YOUR DETERMINATION TO REMOVE THE UNITED STATES AS A MAJOR WORLD ARMS SUPPLIER?

7. DO YOU PLAN TO RELAX YOUR CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST GUIDELINES BECAUSE OF BERT LANCE'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS? WILL MR. LANCE CONTINUE TO REFRAIN FROM INVOLVING HIMSELF IN BANKING CASES? WILL THIS NOT IMPEDE HIS EFFECTIVENESS AS AN OMB DIRECTOR?

8. DO YOU THINK THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS CAPABLE OF CARRYING OUT A CREDIBLE AND EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATION INTO THE QUESTION OF GIFTS FROM THE SOUTH KOREANS WHEN RECENT REVELATIONS CLAIM THAT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE RECEIVED GIFTS OR SOMETHING OF VALUE?

9. HOW DO YOU REACT TO SENATORY MOYNIHAN'S DEMAND THAT YOU TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION TO MAKE THE SOVIET UNION "CEASE AND DESIST" INTERCEPTION OF OUR TELEPHONE CALLS? WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS OF THE SUPPOSEDLY SECRET PLAN BY WHICH THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO PROTECT BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE CITIZENS FROM HAVING CALLS INTERCEPTED BY FOREIGN POWERS, CRIMINAL GROUPS OR CORPORATIONS?

10. WHO IS THE MYSTERIOUS "SIXTH MAN" WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE FBI? HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO THE CHARGES THAT THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE FBI DIRECTOR WAS CARRIED OUT WITH HASTE AND A LACK OF THOROUGHNESS? HOW COULD A MAN WHO HAS ADMITTED TAKING FREE VACATION JUNKETS MANAGE TO MAKE IT TO THE FINALS?

11. WHAT IS YOUR FEELING ABOUT THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT'S REPORTED PLAN TO BUILD EVEN MORE JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES? DO YOU AGREE WITH THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION WHICH CHARACTERIZED JEWISH SETTLEMENTS ON LANDS TAKEN IN THE 1967 WAR AS A BARRIER TO PEACE?

12. PRIME MINISTER BEGIN IS QUOTED AS SAYING "I SHALL OFFER A CONCRETE PROPOSAL FOR THE FRAMEWORK OF A PEACE MAKING PROCESS SO THAT WE CAN RECONVENE THE GENEVA CONFERENCE STARTING THE 10th OF OCTOBER." DO YOU HAVE ANY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A GENEVA CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER IS PROBABLE AND REALISTIC?

X 13. WHAT IS YOUR FEELING ABOUT AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S PROPOSED TV TALK SHOW? WOULD NOT SUCH A TALK SHOW LESSEN THE DIGNITY DUE HIS HIGH OFFICE? ISN'T THERE A DOUBLE STANDARD INVOLVED? AMBASSADOR YOUNG IS ALLOWED TO DO THINGS THAT NO OTHER MEMBER OF THE ADMINISTRATION COULD GET AWAY WITH.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Mr. John Carlin
ACTION
Washington, D.C. 20525

Re: Peace Corps Film

Dear John:

I thought you might like to have
a copy of this.

Rick Hutcheson

Enclosure

cc: Tim Kraft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*cc John Caslin
AID
(with a note from me - "to
& thought you might like
to have a copy of
this")*

ACTION	
FYI	
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE



OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

MEMORANDUM

July 8, 1977

TO: Tim Kraft
FROM: John Carlin *JK*
RE: Peace Corps Film

We recently viewed an excellent short (18 minutes) film about the Peace Corps experience in Ecuador. The film was made by a volunteer, Dan Weeks, who is now on staff here. It provides a rare, nonglossy glimpse into the attitudes, frustrations and sentiments of Peace Corps Volunteers.

Lillian Carter provided the voice over narration for the film and was very helpful with her comments. We thought the Carters would enjoy viewing this film, especially since Mrs. Carter has just returned from Ecuador.

If there is an interest in viewing this film, please give me a ring (254-8890) and I'll send over a print.

cc: Ms. Gretchen Posten

Mr. President

*Do you want me to get
film to take to Camp David?*

✓

yes
no

I
my mother will
be there
I

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Spelling of Mrs. Carter's
name.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI		
		MONDALE	ENROLLED BILL
		COSTANZA	AGENCY REPORT
		EIZENSTAT	CAB DECISION
		JORDAN	EXECUTIVE ORDER
		LIPSHUTZ	Comments due to
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	Carp/Huron within
		POWELL	48 hours; due to
		WATSON	Staff Secretary
			next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON		KRAFT
	BOURNE		LANCE
	BRZEZINSKI		LINDER
	BUTLER		MITCHELL
	CARP		POSTON
	H. CARTER		PRESS
	CLOUGH		B. RAINWATER
	FALLOWS		SCHLESINGER
	FIRST LADY		SCHNEIDERS
	GAMMILL		SCHULTZE
	HARDEN		SIEGEL
	HOYT		SMITH
	HUTCHESON		STRAUSS
	JAGODA		WELLS
	KING		VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Frank --

Whoever did this
paper should perhaps
learn how to spell the
first lady's name.

-- Susan

7:00 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

DINNER WITH SENATOR AND MRS. BUMPERS AND

SENATOR AND MRS. HOLLINGS

Monday, July 11, 1977

7:00 p.m. (Duration)

Residence

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To have dinner with the Senators and their wives.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Senator and Mrs. Bumpers and Senator and Mrs. Hollings were invited to the State Dinner in honor of President Perez from Venezuela. Due to the fact that the Senate was in late that night, the two Senators arrived late after the dinner was almost finished. Rather than let them go hungry, a place was set for them in the pantry and they were served the same menu as the rest of the guests.

B. Participants: The President
Mrs. Rosalyn Carter
Senator Dale Bumpers
Mrs. Betty Bumpers
Senator Ernest Hollings
Mrs. Peatsy Hollings

C. Press Plan: White House Photo.

III. TALKING POINTS

As appropriate.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1977

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, July 12, 1977

8:00 a.m.

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore

J.M.

I. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached.

II. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo only

III. AGENDA

A. ENERGY - You should stress the importance of keeping the timing in the House on the energy package. If the House does not complete its work by the time of the August 6 recess, there is no way you can have a signable bill by October 15.

B. VOTER REGISTRATION -- The Vice President will be sending you a memo soon requesting that you meet with selected Members of the House at the suggestion of Chairman Thompson.

C. CLEAN AIR -- There is a growing concern on the Hill that if no agreement is reached before the August recess it will touch off lay-offs in the auto industry because of the uncertainty of the standards they will have to meet.

D. IFI's -- You should reiterate your position that you do not want the Senate to impose restrictions on you regarding foreign aid.

E. B-1 -- Senator Byrd has indicated that he believes the debate should be kept in Committee and not on the Floor.

F. BREEDER -- The Senate will begin to consider Clinch River later this afternoon. The issue may be decided by tomorrow's breakfast.

G. REORGANIZATION -- You should inform the leadership of the timing of your submission.

x

H. Generally thank the leadership for their diligence in keeping to the legislative schedule. The next four weeks are crucial and indicate that you will make yourself as available as possible for meetings and telephone calls.

As of today, you have 14 meetings scheduled this week with Members of Congress. Several more are already in the works.

PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Robert Byrd
Alan Cranston
Hubert Humphrey
James Eastland

Speaker O'Neill
Jim Wright
Tom Foley
Dan Rostenkowski
Shirley Chisholm

Frank Moore
Stu Eizenstat
Dan Tate
Bill Cable
Bill Smith

10:00 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1977

MEETING WITH THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, VERMONT AND VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS

Tuesday, July 12, 1977
10:00 a.m. (60 minutes)
The State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Republican Members from the Eastern part of the United States.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: About half of these Members voted in favor of the amendment Rep. Silvio Conte sponsored about water projects. Rep. Frank Horton is ranking minority on the Government Operations Committee and has been very helpful with reorganization. Rep. Barber Conable is ranking minority member on Ways and Means and has been very supportive of our programs also. The other ranking minority Members who will be attending also: John Paul Hammerschmidt, Veterans Affairs; John Wydler, Science and Technology; Del Latta, Budget; William Harsha, Public Works and Transportation; Sam Devine, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Floyd Spence, Standards of Official Conduct; James Quillen, Rules; and William Wampler, Agriculture.

Participants: The President, Members of Congress on attached list, Frank Moore and his staff.

Press Plan: Brief national coverage at the beginning of the meeting.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. You should stress the need for a comprehensive energy plan.

2. The Republicans are generally in support of balancing the budget by 1981. You might ask for their support but we have to be careful that we don't divide the Democratic membership.
3. You should explain the need for bipartisan support of Foreign Policy.

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>DISTRICT DATA</u>	<u>WHEN ELECTED</u>	<u>1976%</u>	<u>COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT</u>
Jack Edwards (R-ALA.-1)	Southwestern corner of state Major city: Mobile 39% Central city; 38% surburban	1964	62.5	#6 Appropriations
William Dickinson (R-ALA.-2)	Southeastern corner of state Major city: Montgomery 0% Central city; 16% surburban	1964	57.6	#2 Armed Services #1 House Administration
John Buchanan (R-ALA.-6)	Center of state Major city: Birmingham 61% Central city; 39% surburban	1964	56.7	#5 Education and Labor #4 International Relations
John Hammerschmidt (R-ARK.-3)	Southwestern corner of state Major city: Host Springs 13% Central city; 9% surburban	1966	0	#5 Public Works and Transportation #1 Veterans Affairs
Stewart McKinny (R-CONN.-4)	Southwestern tip of state Major city: Bridgeport 68% Central city; 32% surburban	1970	61.0	#5 Banking Finance and Urban Affairs #1 District of Columbia
Ronald Sarasin (R-CONN.-8)	Southwestern corner of state Major city: Danbury 42% Central city; 39% surburban	1972	66.5	#4 Education and Labor
Thomas Evans (R-DEL.-at large)	All of state Major city: Dover 15% Central city; 56% surburban	1976	51.5	#13 Banking Finance and Urban Affairs #12 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Richard Kelly (R-FLA.-5)	Central part of state Major city: Orlando 52% Central city; 6% surburban	1974	59.0	#10 Agriculture #8 Banking Finance and Urban Affairs
Louis Frey (R-FLA.-9)	Mideastern part of state Major city: Titusville 16% Central city; 34% surburban	1968	78.1	#7 Interstate and Foreign Commerce #3 Science and Technology
L.A. Bafalis (R-FLA.-10)	Southeastern part of state Major city: Fort Pierce 0% Central city; 6% surburban	1972	66.3	#9 Ways and Means

MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976%	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT
J. Herbert Burke (R-FLA.-12)	Southwestern tip of state Major city: Fort Myers 54% Central city; 46% surburban	1966	53.9	#5 House Administration #5 International Relations
C.W. Bill Young (R-FLA.-6)	Midwestern part of state Major city: Tampa 52% Central city; 48% surburban	1970	65.2	#12 Appropriations
Gene Snyder (R-KY.-4)	Northern part of state Major city: Covington 0% Central city; 9% surburban	1966	55.9	#3 Merchant Marine and Fisheries #4 Public Works
Tim Carter (R-KY.-5)	Southern part of state Major city: Richmond 0% Central city; 0% surburban	1964	66.6	#3 Interstate and Foreign #5 Small Business
David Treen (R-LA.-3)	Southern part of state Major city: Houma 0% Central city; 35% surburban	1972	73.3	#5 Armed Services #5 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
W. Henson Moore (R-LA.-6)	Southeastern part of state Major city: Baston Rouge 36% Central city; 26% surburban	1975	65.2	#13 Agriculture #12 Interstate and Foreign Commerce
David Emery (R-MA.-1)	Southern part of state Major city: Augusta 13% Central city; 15% surburban	1974	57.4	#11 Armed Services #10 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
William S. Cohen (R-MA.-2)	Northern part of state Major city: Caribou 13% Central city; 0% surburban	1972	77.1	#6 Judiciary #7 Small Business
Majorie Holt (R-MD.-4)	Central part of state Major city: Annapolis 0% Central city; 100% surburban	1972	57.7	#8 Armed Services #4 Budget
Robert Bauman (R-MD.-1)	Northeastern and bottom tip Major city: Salisbury 0% Central city; 34% surburban	1973	54.1	#7 Interior and Insular Affairs #8 Merchant Marine and Fisheries

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>DISTRICT DATA</u>	<u>WHEN ELECTED</u>	<u>1976%</u>	<u>COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT</u>
Newton Steers (R-MD.-8)	Northwestern part of state Major city: Rockville and vicinity 0% Central city; 100% suburban	1976	46.8	#12 Banking Finance and Urban Affairs #6 District of Columbia
Silvio Conte (R-MASS.-1)	Western part of state Major city: Westfield 23% Central city; 38% suburban	1921	63.8	#3 Appropriations #1 Small Business
Margaret Heckler (R-MASS.-10)	Southern part of state Major city: Fall River 20% Central city; 55% suburban	1966	100	#8 Agriculture #2 Veterans Affairs
James C. Cleveland (R-NH.-2)	Western part of state Major city: Concord 15% Central city; 8% suburban	1962	60.5	#3 House Administration #2 Public Works and Transportation
Edwin B. Forsythe (R-NJ.-6)	Midwestern part of state Major city: Palmyra 0% Central city; 78% suburban	1970	58.8	#13 Science and Technology #4 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Millicent Fenwick (R-NJ.-5)	North-central part of state Major city: New Brunswick 0% Central city; 54% suburban	1974	66.9	#10 Banking Finance and Urban Affairs #8 Small Business
Harold Hollenbeck (R-NJ.-9)	Northeastern part of state Major city: Bergenfield 0% Central city; 100% suburban	1976	53.1	#15 Banking Finance and #9 Science and Technology
Matthew Rinaldo (R-NJ.-12)	Northeast coast of state Major city: Elizabeth 0% Central city; 100% suburban	1972	73.1	#11 Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Norman Lent (R-NY.-4)	Southern tip of state Major city: Hempstead 0% Central city; 100% suburban	1970	55.8	#8 Interstate and Foreign #9 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
John Wydler (R-NY.-5)	Southern coast Major city: Hempstead and Garden City 0% Central city; 100% suburban	1962	55.7	#3 Government Operations #1 Science and Technology

MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976%	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT
Bruce Caputo (R-NY.-23)	Southern part of state Major city: Yonkers 34% Central city; 66% suburban	1976	53.6	#14 Banking Finance and
Hamilton Fish (R -NY.-25)	Southeastern part of state Major city: Poughkeepsie 0% Central city; 26% suburban	1968	70.5	#4 Judiciary #6 Science and Technology
Benjamin Gilman (R -NY.-26)	Southwestern part of state Major city: Newburgh 0% Central city; 49% suburban	1972	65.3	#8 International Rela- tions #5 Post Office and Civil Service
Robert McEwen (R-NY.-30)	Northern part of state Major city: Watertown 0% Central city; 20% suburban	1964	55.7	#7 Appropriations
Donald J. Mitchell (R. -NY.-31)	Central part of state Major city: Utica 30% Central city; 40% suburban	1972	66.5	#7 Armed Services
William Walsh (R -NY.-33)	Midwestern part of state Major city: Auburn 30% Central city; 44% suburban	1972	68.5	#7 Public Works and Transportation #6 Veterans Affairs
Frank Horton (R -NY.-34)	Northwestern part of state Major city: Rochester 38% Central city; 62% suburban	1962	65.9	#1 Government Operations
Barber Conable (R -NY.-35)	Western part of state Major city: East Rochester Vill. 26% Central city; 51% suburban	1964	64.3	#3 Budget #1 Ways and Means
Jack Kemp (R.-NY.-38)	Western part of state Major city: Depew 0% Central city; 100% suburban	1970	78.2	#13 Appropriations
Willis Gradison (R -OH.-1)	Southwestern part of state Major city: Cincinnati 48% Central city; 52% suburban	1974	64.8	#12 Ways and Means
Charles Whalen (R -OH.-3)	Southwestern part of state Major city: Dayton 53% Central city; 47% suburban	1966	69.4	#3 District of Columbia #6 International Rela- tions

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>DISTRICT DATA</u>	<u>WHEN ELECTED</u>	<u>1976%</u>	<u>COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT</u>
Tennyson Guyer (R.-OH.-4)	Midwestern part of state Major city: Lima 12% Central city; 31% surburban	1972	70.1	#9 International Relations #7 Veterans Affairs
Delbert Latta (R.-OH.-5)	Northwestern part of state Major city: Bowling Green 0% Central city; 37% surburban	1958	67.4	#1 Budget #3 Rules
William Harsha (R.-OH.-6)	Southern part of state Major city: Portsmouth 0% Central city; 37% surburban	1960	61.5	#1 Public Works and Transportation
Thomas Kindness (R.-OH.-8)	Southwestern part of state Major city: Hamilton 25% Central city; 64% surburban	1974	68.7	#10 Government Operations #10 Judiciary
Clarence Miller (R.-OH.-10)	Southeastern part of state Major city: Lancaster 0% Central city; 12% surburban	1966	68.8	#10 Appropriations
Samuel Devine (R.-OH.-12)	Central part of state Major city: Columbus 55% Central city; 41% surburban	1958	46.5	#2 House Administration #1 Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Chalmers Wylie (R.-OH.-15)	South-central part of state Major city: Upper Arlington 52% Central city; 32% surburban	1966	65.5	#3 Banking Finance and Urban Affairs #3 Veterans Affairs
Ralph Regula (R.-OH.-16)	Northeastern part of state Major city: Canton 24% Central city; 57% surburban	1972	66.8	#15 Appropriations #8 Budget
John M. Ashbrook (R.-OH.-17)	Central part of state Major city: Newark 12% Central city; 16% surburban	1960	56.8	#2 Education and Labor #8 Judiciary
Richard Schulze (R.-PA.-5)	Southeastern corner of state Major city: Pottstown 0% Central city; 100% surburban	1974	59.5	#11 Ways and Means
Bud Shuster (R.-PA.-9)	Southern part of state Major city: Altoona 13% Central city; 26% surburban	1972	100	#9 Education and Labor #6 Public Works and Transportation

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>DISTRICT DATA</u>	<u>WHEN ELECTED</u>	<u>1976%</u>	<u>COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT</u>
Joseph McDade (R -PA.-10)	Northeastern part of city Major city: Scranton 22% Central city; 36% surburban	1962	62.6	#4 Appropriations #3 Small Business
Lawrence Coughlin (R-PA.-13)	Mideastern part of state Major city: Hazleton 11% Central city; 89% surburban	1968	63.4	#11 Appropriations
Robert Walker (R -PA.-16)	Southern part of state Major city: Lancaster 12% Central city; 72% surburban	1976	62.3	#13 Government Operations #12 Science and Technology
William Goodling (R-PA.-19)	Southern part of state Major city: York 11% Central city; 89% surburban	1974	70.6	#8 Education and Labor #11 International Relations
Gary Myers (R -PA.-25)	Mideastern part of state Major city: New Castle 0% Central city; 50% surburban	1974	56.8	#13 Public Works and Transportation #5 Science and Technology
Floyd Spence (R-SC.-2)	Central part of state Major city: Columbia 25% Central city; 47% surburban	1970	57.5	#4 Armed Services #1 Standards of Official Conduct
James Quillen (R-TN.-1)	Eastern tip of state Major city: Johnson City 0% Central city; 0% surburban	1962	57.9	#1 Rules #2 Standards of Official Conduct
John Duncan (R-TN.-2)	Eastern part of state Major city: Knoxville 35% Central city; 34% surburban	1964	62.8	#6 Budget #2 Ways and Means
Robin Beard (R-TN.-6)	Southwestern part of state Major city: Clarksville 15% Central city; 3% surburban	1972	64.5%	#6 Armed Services
James Jeffords (R-VT.-at large)	State at large Major city: Montpelier 0% Central city; 0% surburban	1974	67.4	#9 Agriculture #6 Education and Labor

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>DISTRICT DATA</u>	<u>WHEN ELECTED</u>	<u>1976%</u>	<u>COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT</u>
Paul Tribble (R-VA.-1)	East coast Major city: Newport News 56% Central city; 7% surburban	1976	48.6	#12 Armed Services #13 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
G. Wm. Whitehurst (R-VA.-2)	Southeastern part of state Major city: Norfolk 66% Central city; 39% surburban	1968	65.7	#3 Armed Services
Robert Daniel (R-VA.-4)	Southern part of state Major city: Petersburg 35% Central city; 39% surburban	1972	53.0	#9 Armed Services #2 District of Columbia
M. Caldwell Butler (R-VA.-6)	Western part of state Major city: Lynchburg 31% Central city; 25% surburban	1972	62.2	#5 Judiciary #6 Small Business
William C. Wampler (R-VA.-9)	Western part of state Major city: Radford 0% Central city; 0% surburban	1966	57.3	#1 Agriculture

9⁰⁰ a.m.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

MEETING WITH REP. CARROLL HUBBARD (D-KY 1) AND HUGH HAYNIE,
EDITORIAL CARTOONIST WITH THE COURIER-JOURNAL OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Wednesday, July 13, 1977

9:00 a.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

Meeting with Rep. Carroll Hubbard and Mr. Hugh Haynie for the presentation of the original print of a cartoon by Mr. Haynie to the President.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Rep. Hubbard is a member of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (#14) and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (#18). He is sensitive about not being one of the Carter insiders in Kentucky and would like to be closer to the Administration. Mr. Haynie is one of the best editorial cartoonists in the country. He has drawn a cartoon of the President and Mr. Arthur Burns, a print of which he has already presented to Mr. Burns. He would like to present the original print of the cartoon to the President.

B. Participants: The President, Rep. Carroll Hubbard, Hugh Haynie, Frank Moore, and Bill Cable.

C. Press Plan: White House photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

Usual courtesies.

X
**Electrostatic Copy Made
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9:15 a.m.

THE PRESENT WAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1977

MEETING WITH PRIVACY PROTECTION
STUDY COMMISSION

Tuesday, July 12, 1977

9:15 a.m. (15 minutes)

The Cabinet Room

From: Stu Eizenstat
Joe Onek

Stu

I. PURPOSE

To receive the final report of the Privacy Protection Study Commission.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: As required by the Privacy Act of 1974, the Privacy Protection Study Commission has just completed a report on "Personal Privacy in an Information Society." The 600-page report focuses on the way public and private organizations treat the records they keep about individuals. It seeks to reduce the irrelevant information about individuals now kept in records, to give individuals a greater right to correct inaccurate information in records, and to limit disclosures by the record keepers. The report covers such diverse areas as consumer credit, insurance, and medical records as well as government access to records.

The Privacy Act of 1974 gives individuals access to records kept about them by the federal government. With few exceptions, individuals have no comparable access to records kept about them by the private sector.

The Privacy Protection Study Commission goes out of business with completion of this report.

B. Participants: Commissioners: David Linowes, Chairman; Willis Ware; William Bailey; William Dickson; Honorable Barry Goldwater, Jr.; Honorable Edward Koch; Robert Tennessen; Commission Staff: Carole Parsons; Ronald Plessner; Louis Higgs, Mark Ferber; Susan Bennett; Arthur Bushkin; Christopher Heller; Joan Holloway; David Klaus; Justine Milliken; Christopher Vizas; Jane Yurow; Staff: Joe Onek; Peter Petkas (OMB).

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C. Press Plan: One minute press photo opportunity

D. Format: The Chairman of the Privacy Protection Study Commission, David Linowes, will make a brief statement when he formally transmits the report to you.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. The increasing complexity of our society and the advancement of technology both combine to pose threats to personal privacy. The growth of bureaucratic institutions, public and private, creates a new need for record keeping; the development of computers makes massive record keeping possible.

2. A society committed to human rights must be vigilant to protect against new intrusions on personal liberty and dignity. Computerized record keeping poses one new threat. Advances in electronic communications pose another. Commissions such as this are part of the ongoing process we must develop to confront these threats.

3. Every American has records kept on them by government and private organizations. One leading credit rating organization has records on almost 50 million Americans.

4. Americans have many concerns about these records. Certain records, such as medical records, may contain intimate information that people do not want divulged. Americans also want records about themselves to be accurate. Otherwise, a person may be denied life insurance or credit or some other benefit on the basis of information which is not true.

5. I will ask every appropriate government agency to review the commission's report and provide recommendations for action. I will ask my staff to coordinate this review process.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1977

Marjorie Wicklein:

As discussed, attached is the Manuscript
for President Carter's book A GOVERNMENT
AS GOOD AS IT'S PEOPLE.

Jim Fallows informed me that this book
was written during the transition and was
completed before the inauguration.

We would like the manuscript sent to
Archives for courtesy storage.

Also attached is proof of the ad used for
this book.

Trudy Fry